INFORMATION LETTER

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SENATE DELAYS ACTION ON MANPOWER AND CCC BILLS

House Approves Conference Reports—Food Inquiry Authorized

The Conference Committee compromise on the manpower bill, adopted by the House on March 27, had not been acted upon by the Senate when the INFORMATION LETTER went to press. The delay is taken to indicate that the Senate may reject the report.

The Conference bill is not in form a labor draft bill but is a recruiting and employment control bill that will permit continuance and strengthening of the present manpower controls with strict enforcement penalties.

The bill, which the President informally approved in a letter to Senator Thomas during the Senate debates:

Makes the Director of War Mobilization and Reconversion the Administrator of the bill.

Authorizes fixing of employment ceilings for employees by areas, activities, and places of employment according to age, sex, and job qualifications.

Authorizes the prohibition or regulation of hiring and recruitment of new workers and the acceptance of employment by workers.

Authorizes a "freeze" of persons presently employed in activities essential to the war effort.

Provides for penalties upon both employers and employees for violation of any regulation issued under the bill.

Grants reemployment rights to persons who are directed from less essential activities into essential activities.

The regulatory powers granted by the bill will terminate at the end of the war or on June 30, 1946; whichever is earlier.

While the bill does not contemplate that persons who refuse to work in essential activities are to be drafted into the armed forces, the bill recites that it is the obligation of any person not in the armed forces to serve in war industries when called upon to do so. In substance, the bill adopts the methods of "voluntary" job control now applied by the WMC and gives them teeth by providing penalties for violations. For this reason, it has been suggested that the Director, Mr. Byrnes, will delegate to the WMC the detailed duties of administering the bill. Questions about the exact operations of job control under the bill must therefore await the issuance of new regulations.

Canners should note that the bill grants very broad powers. It applies to all persons regardles of age or sex and to all types of employment. The definition of "employment" is broad enough to cover a one-man business operating an independent establishment.

The bill sets up, first, the authority to freeze present war workers in their jobs and, second, authorizes the Director to channel workers in less essential activities into war industries by the indirect method of reducing employment ceilings and then requiring the workers released in accordance with the reduced employment ceiling to obtain a position in a war industry or war activity.

The need for particular regulations to "freeze" workers or to channel work-

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WFA ANNOUNCES PROGRAM ON FLOOR SUPPORT PRICES

Differs from Preliminary Statement to the Planning Committee

The War Food Administration canner floor price support program as announced March 23 differs from that announced to canners on February 5 principally in that the support of the civilian portion of the canner's pack of canned corn, peas, tomatoes, snap beans and tomato juice will be at 86.4 percent of the canner's individual gross ceiling but not to exceed 86.4 percent of the midpoint of the OPA price range.

The program as announced on February 5 by Lt. Col. Olmstead (see INFORMATION LETTER of February 9, page 8517) provided for a support of the civilian pack of these principal canned vegetables of 86.4 percent of the canner's civilian ceiling of 90 percent of

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GOVERNMENT TO TAKE 80% OF THIS YEAR'S CANNED SALMON, PILCHARD, HERRING, AND MACKEREL PACKS

Canners of salmon, pilchards, Atlantic sea herring, Atlantic mackerel, and Pacific mackerel, during the period April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946, inclusive, will be required to deliver to the Government, 80 per cent of their pack. The new percentages are contained in Amendment 8 to War Food Order 44, which restricts domestic deliveries of canned fish. The action by the War Food Administration is based on increased government, military and war needs for canned fish during the 1945-46 pack year. Text of WFO 44 follows:

War Food Order No. 44, as amended (9 F. R. 7361, 9584, 10624; 10 F. R. 103, 555), is further amended to read as follows:

§ 1465.20 *Restrictions relative to the 1945 pack of canned fish—(a) Definitions.*

(1) "Canner" means any person who is the first owner of canned fish.

(2) "Can" means (i) to pack fish in the Continental United States or in the Territory of Alaska for commercial purposes in hermetically sealed metal or glass containers and (ii) to sterilize the fish packed in such containers by the use of heat.

(3) "Person" means any individual, partnership, association, business trust, corporation, or any organized group of persons, whether incorporated or not.

(4) "1945 pack" means the total net weight of canned fish of each class designated in (b) (1) hereof, for the period indicated therein.

(5) "Director" means the Director of Marketing Services, War Food Administration.

(6) "Governmental agency" means the War Food Administration (including, but not being limited to, any corporate agency thereof) and any other agency or instrumentality of the United States designated by the Director.

(b) *Restrictions on canners.* (1) No canner may sell or deliver any canned fish of his 1945 pack except as permitted by the provisions of this order. The fish subject to the provisions of this order are, by classes, designated as follows:

Class 1. Salmon: King, chinook, or spring (Oncorhynchus tschawytscha); Red, sockeye, or blueback (Oncorhynchus nerka) packed in the Continental United States. (For the period April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946, inclusive)

Class 2. Salmon: Alaska red or sockeye (Oncorhynchus nerka) packed in the Territory of Alaska. (For the period April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946, inclusive)

Class 3. Salmon: Silver, silverside, medium red, or coho (Oncorhynchus kisutch);

Steelhead (salmo irideus, salmo clarki, salmo gairdneri). (For the period April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946, inclusive)

Class 4. Salmon: Pink (Oncorhynchus gorbuscha). (For the period April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946, inclusive)

Class 5. Salmon: Chum or keta (Oncorhynchus keta). (For the period April 1, 1945 to March 31, 1946, inclusive)

Class 6. Pilchard (Sardinia caerulea) by whatever name known, including, but not being limited to sardines. (For the period April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946, inclusive)

Class 7. Atlantic sea herring (Clupea harengus) by whatever name known, including, but not being limited to sardines. (For the period April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946, inclusive)

Class 8. Atlantic mackerel (Scomber scombrus). (For the period April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946, inclusive)

Class 9. Pacific mackerel (pneumatophorus, japonicus diego) and Pacific horse mackerel (trachurus symmetricus). (For the period April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946, inclusive)

(2) Eighty per cent, by net weight, of each canner's 1945 pack of each class (designated in (b)(1) hereof), numbered 1 to 9, inclusive, is hereby established as each such canner's respective quotas of the 1945 pack of such classes for sale or delivery to governmental agencies. No canner may sell or deliver, in the aggregate, to governmental agencies, a total quantity, by net weight, of his 1945 pack of the fish of any class (designated in (b)(1) hereof) in excess of a quantity of canned fish equal to the applicable quota percentage of his 1945 pack of such class plus 60,000 pounds, by net weight, of the canned fish of the 1945 pack of such class.

(3) For each 80 pounds of canned fish of the 1945 pack of any class (designated in (b)(1) hereof), numbered 1 to 9, inclusive, which a canner has sold or delivered to any governmental agency or with respect to which he has submitted to any governmental agency a written tender of delivery of such canned fish in compliance with a written contract between such canner and such governmental agency, such canner may sell or deliver 20 pounds of canned fish of the same class to persons other than a governmental agency: *Provided*, That, prior to the time of each such written tender, such canner has obtained, with respect to the canned fish included in such written tender, an inspection certificate, issued by an inspection service approved by the governmental agency to which the tender has been made, indicating that such canned fish meets all the specifications set forth in such canner's aforesaid written contract for such canned fish.

(4) If any canner's 1945 pack of canned fish of any class (designated in (b)(1) hereof) is less than 12,000 pounds, such canner may consider such canned fish as a part of his 1945 pack of canned fish of any other class (designated in (b)(1) hereof).

(5) The Director may issue specifications at any time relative to the packing of the canned fish, the containers, container treatment, can marking, labeling, boxing, and strapping in connection therewith, or he may authorize any governmental agency to issue such specifications. Each person subject to the provisions of this order shall comply with such specifications, issued by the Director or the governmental agency authorized by the Director to issue such specifications, applicable to the canned fish processed by such person.

(c) *Inspection and grading.* All canned fish subject to the provisions of this order shall be subject to inspection and grading at any time by the Director or any governmental agency authorized by the Director to make such inspection and grading.

(d) *Contracts.* The restrictions of this order shall be observed without regard to contracts heretofore or hereafter entered into, or any rights accrued or payments made thereunder. This order shall not, however, be construed as reducing the amount of canned fish of the 1945 pack which any person is required to offer or deliver pursuant to contracts heretofore or hereafter entered into with any governmental agency.

(e) *Records and reports.* (1) The Director shall be entitled to obtain such information from, and require such reports and the keeping of such records by, any person, as may be necessary or appropriate, in the Director's discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order.

(2) Every person subject to this order shall, for at least two years (or for such period of time as the Director may designate), maintain an accurate record of his transactions in canned fish.

(f) *Audits and inspection.* The Director shall be entitled to make such audit or inspection of the books, records and other writings, premises or stocks of canned fish of any person, and to make such investigations, as may be necessary or appropriate, in the Director's discretion, to the enforcement or administration of the provisions of this order.

(g) *Applicability of order.* Any person doing business in one or more of the 48 States, the District of Columbia, or the Territory of Alaska, is subject to the provision hereof, but the provisions hereof shall not apply to any person doing business in any other Territory or Possession of the United States with respect to such business.

(h) *Violations.* Any person who violates any provision of this order may, in accordance with the applicable procedure, be prohibited from receiving, making any deliveries of, or using canned fish. In addition, any person who willfully violates any provision of this order is guilty of a crime and may be prosecuted under any and all applicable laws. Further, civil action may be instituted to enforce any liability or duty created by, or to enjoin any violation of, any provision of this order.

(i) *Delegation of authority.* The administration of this order and the powers vested in the War Food Administrator, insofar as such powers relate to the administration of this order, are hereby delegated to the Director. The Director is authorized to redelegate to any employee of the United States Department of Agriculture any or all of the authority vested in him by this order; and one such employee shall be designated by the Director to serve as order administrator, and such other employees as may be necessary shall be designated to serve as deputy order administrators.

(j) *Petition for relief from hardship.* Any person affected by this order who considers that compliance herewith would work an exceptional and unreasonable hardship on him may apply in writing for relief to the Director, setting forth in such petition all pertinent facts and the nature of the relief sought. The Director may thereupon take such action as he deems appropriate, which action shall be final.

(k) *Communications.* All reports required to be filed hereunder and all communications concerning this order shall, unless otherwise provided herein or in instructions issued by the Director, be addressed to the Director of Marketing Services, War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C. Ref. WFO-44.

(l) *Effective date.* The provisions of this order shall become effective at 12:01 a. m., e.w.t., April 1, 1945. With respect to violations, rights accrued, liabilities incurred, or appeals taken under War Food Order No. 44, as amended, prior to the effective time of the provisions hereof, the provisions of said War Food Order No. 44, as amended, in effect prior to the effective time hereof shall be deemed to continue in full force and effect for the purpose of sustaining any proper suit, action, or other proceeding with respect to any such violation, right, liability, or appeal.

NOTE: All record-keeping requirements of this order have been approved by, and subsequent reporting and record-keeping requirements will be subject to the approval of, Bureau of the Budget in accordance with the Federal Reports Act of 1942.

Canned Fish Reports Continued

Fish canners must continue to file weekly and seasonal reports during the 1945-46 packing season, the War Food Administration has announced. Continuation of these reports during the pack season—April 1, 1945, to March 31, 1946, inclusive—is provided in an amendment to War Food Order 44.1.

Each canner must continue to report each calendar week the quantity and class of fish packed by him. Such reports must be submitted not later than four days after the last day of the week. A report at the end of his packing season, on the total quantities and classes of fish he packed, is required within 15 days after the last day of the packing season.

CANNER SUPPORT PROGRAM

(Concluded from page 8569)

the weighted average price paid by the Quartermaster *whichever was lower.*

Official text of the WFA support program follows:

This program will operate in two phases: (1) It provides that the Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase from any packer, at his election, all fruits and vegetables set aside under WFO 22.8 and 22.9 and not purchased by the Quartermaster Corps, acting as procurement agent for all government agencies, up to 90 per cent of the quantities thus set aside; (2) it further provides for the purchase of additional quantities from any packer of his pack of canned green peas, canned snap beans, canned corn, canned tomatoes, and canned tomato juice, which means is adopted in order to carry out the grower support commitment on these named products.

Commodities

The following commodities will be eligible for purchase under this program: All canned fruits and vegetables of styles, types, grades and can sizes included in War Food Orders 22.8 and 22.9.

Quantity

The Commodity Credit Corporation will purchase all quantities offered of vegetables which are supported; that is, canned green peas, canned sweet corn, canned snap beans, canned tomatoes and canned tomato juice. Purchases of commodities other than these support vegetables will be restricted to 90 per cent of the maximum set aside under the orders (specific reserve plus contingency reserve). This quantity will represent the difference between the amounts actually purchased by the Quartermaster Corps and 90 per cent of the set-aside of individual canners. Purchases of commodities will also be restricted to the quantities released or otherwise free of restrictions under WFO 22.8 and 22.9.

Eligibility

The following conditions are required to determine canners' eligibility for participation in this program:

1. Vegetable canners must have been certified by the appropriate Agricultural Conservation Committee as having contracted or made a bona fide attempt to contract with growers at not less than the applicable 1945 grower support prices for such of the following vegetables—peas, snap beans, sweet corn and tomatoes—as he desires to sell to CCC (as canned vegetables) under this program, and at not less than the designated prices announced for the other canned vegetables ordered to be set aside under WFO 22.9. Open market tonnage by certified canners will be supported subject to adjustment to the extent that the weighted average cost of the raw material is less than the applicable grower support prices or designated announced prices for any particular area.

In computing the weighted average cost for purposes of adjustment, tonnage purchased on the open market at prices above the applicable grower support price or designated price will be calculated at a price equal to the support price or designated price. Tonnage bought at prices below support or designated prices will be calculated at the prices actually paid. Packs purchased from canners who have acquired raw tonnage on the open market will be treated as having been produced from such tonnage to the full extent of the canners' open market operations based on average case yields.

2. Fruit canners will be required to certify that they have paid (or contracted to pay) growers at least the applicable support price for all purchases of raw materials used in such of the canned fruits ordered to be set aside under WFO 22.8 which they desire to sell to CCC under this program. If no support price is announced by WFA for any of these fruits the designated price (if one is announced) will govern. If neither a grower price nor a designated price is announced for any commodity, no certification will be necessary. For fruit cocktail, the support price or the designated price announced for each component commodity will govern the raw material purchase.

3. With the exception of snap beans, the support phases of the program will apply only to commodities packed in the calendar year 1945 by the participating canner. For snap beans the program will apply to the quantity packed by participating canners from May 1, 1945, through February 28, 1946.

Termination of Program

Canners may submit offers under this program to the following dates: February 28, 1946, for spinach and asparagus; May 31, 1946, for peas; and June 30, 1946, for all other commodities.

Prices

1. The price to be paid to each canner with respect to the 90 per cent of the set-aside quantities for each commodity purchased under this program shall be the weighted average price paid (or contracted to be paid) by the Quartermaster Corps to such canner for the same commodity that was of like style, type, variety, grade and can size and packed in the same area.

2. If no purchases were made from a canner by the QMC of the commodity being offered to CCC by that canner, the purchase price for the commodity will be determined as follows:

(a) If according to available records the QMC offered to purchase the commodity from the canner, purchases by CCC will be made at the price offered by the QMC.

(b) If according to available records the QMC did not offer to purchase the commodity being offered by the canner under this program, the CCC purchase price will be the canners' 1945 government ceiling price.

3. Purchase prices with respect to support vegetables on all quantities in excess of 90 per cent of the set-aside will be on the lower of the following two bases: (1) 86.4 per cent of the canners' 1945 individual gross maximum (f.o.b.) ceiling price (including the amount of subsidy, if any), as determined by OPA regulations; (2) 86.4 per cent of the midpoint of the range of prices promulgated by the Office of Price Administration for each area, grade, size, style, type, and container of the respective canned commodity offered.

Containers and Packaging

Purchased commodities must be packed in tin containers bearing commercial labels. Lots must be packed in strong, new domestic shipping cases, or in export shipping cases. If export cases are specified at time of purchase, the additional cost of such packaging (within OPA regulations) will be added to the applicable support price. If only domestic cases are required, lots packed in export cases will be accepted but no additional amount will be paid.

Grades

Under this program, CCC will use the same grade standards as used by the QMC under WFO 22.8 and 22.9. Commodities which do not meet the minimum acceptable grades of the QMC will not be purchased under this program.

Inspection

All offers must be accompanied by a U. S. Department of Agriculture Inspection Certificate issued within 60 days of the date of the offer. The cost of inspection will be borne by the canner.

Storage

The canner will be required to store the commodities purchased by CCC in his warehouse until called for—but not later than 30 days after the termination date of the applicable offer—without additional expense to CCC, and must deliver promptly to CCC a duly executed property receipt for the quantities thus stored. Title to the supplies will pass to CCC upon acceptance of this receipt by CCC and payment will then be made on the basis of quantities shown.

Indemnification

The canner must indemnify CCC for any loss of or damage to commodities remaining in the canner's possession after acceptance of the receipt by CCC. However, the measure of damage under this clause must be restricted to the

original contract price plus any additional cost incurred by CCC.

Reclamation

An allowance in amount determined by the Director of Supply will be deducted for on each canner's invoice in accordance with reclamation requirements defined in Circular Letter No. 170 O.Q.M.C., dated December 3, 1943, and in QMC Supply Bulletin 10-112.

Miscellaneous Conditions

Purchases will not be made in quantities less than a carlot.

Crowley Defends Lend-lease Shipments of Food to Allies

Foreign Economic Administrator Leo T. Crowley on March 28 told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that Lend-lease received only 8 per cent of the total American food production in 1944. Crowley was asked to appear before a closed session of the Committee to defend charges that Lend-lease had helped cause present food shortages because of excessive shipments to allies and occupied countries.

Mr. Crowley said that Lend-lease shipments in 1944 would amount only to 9 ounces per person in the United States if the food had remained home, and if reverse Lend-lease was taken into consideration in the instance of beef and veal, our troops abroad received amounts equal to three-fourths of the meat that was shipped from the United States for Lend-lease purposes.

Mr. Crowley told the Committee that food was urgently needed for the British and Russians and that while these people have made sacrifices because of food shortages, the American people have enjoyed a higher standard of food consumption than at any time before the war. He pointed out that the per capita consumption of meat has increased 16 per cent since the war began, while consumption of dairy products has increased 18 per cent; eggs, 13 per cent; fruits and vegetables, 8 per cent; and fish and poultry, 4 per cent.

New Canning Firm Organized

A new canning company known as U. S. Products, Inc., has been organized at San Jose, Calif., with Carl N. Lovegren as president and general manager. The firm plans to pack a complete line of fruits such as apricots, cherries, figs, peaches, pears, fruit cocktail, and fruit juices.

Other officers of U. S. Products, Inc., include Benson McGann, who is in charge of production, and W. D. Hooper, who is in charge of sales.

WFA ANNOUNCES GROWER PRICES FOR MINOR VEGETABLES

The War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration on March 27 announced designated grower prices on ten vegetables—asparagus, beets, cabbage, carrots, mushrooms, black-eyed peas, other field peas, lima beans, spinach, and sweet potatoes—to be grown for canning in 1945.

The designated prices (see table below) will be used by OPA in fixing the maximum raw material costs to be reflected in the 1945 ceiling prices of the canned products. In computing individual ceiling prices, canners, will reflect their actual costs of raw materials, not to exceed the prices designated.

In addition to the ten vegetables named, a miscellaneous group—including (but not limited to) broccoli, okra, pimientos, pumpkin, and squash—was designated as subject to an increase up to 20 per cent over 1942 prices.

	Per ton
1. Asparagus	
California	Same as 1943 [1]
All other States	1943 price plus $10.00 [1]
2. Beans, Green Lima (Other than Fordhook type/see Item 11 for Fordhooks)	
Washington, Oregon, California, and Idaho, other than Southeast,[2]	$115.00
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and Eastern Shore of Virginia,[3] Utah, Wyoming, and Southeastern Idaho [2]	100.00
All other States and areas	95.00
3. Beets	
New York, New Jersey, Washington, Oregon, California	21.00
All other States	19.00
4. Cabbage for Kraut[4]	
All States	15.00
5. Carrots	
New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania	22.00
All other States	20.00
6. Peas, Blackeye	
Maryland, Virginia	60.00
All other States east of Mississippi River	55.00
All States west of Mississippi River, including all of Louisiana	65.00
7. Peas, Other Field (including crowder, cream, purple hulls and other similar varieties used for canning)	
Maryland, Virginia	55.00
All other States east of Mississippi River	50.00
All States west of Mississippi River including all of Louisiana	65.00
8. Spinach	
New York and Northern Pennsylvania,[5] cut above crown	34.00
Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, New Jersey and rest of Pennsylvania, cut below crown	70.00
Delivered Baltimore City canners from Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, New Jersey, and rest of Pennsylvania, cut above crown and trimmed	100.00
Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Nebraska, Ohio, Wisconsin, cut above crown	32.00
Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, Oklahoma, Tennessee, Texas, other than Southeast,[6] cut above crown	70.00
Texas, Southeast,[6] cut above crown	50.00
Oregon, Washington:	
Cut above crown	50.00
Cut below crown	35.00
California, in the field, uncut	22.50
All other States, cut above crown	32.00
9. Sweet Potatoes	
All States (per bushel—50 lbs.)	.90
10. Mushrooms	
All States (per 3-lb. basket)	1.50
11. Miscellaneous Vegetables (Including Fordhook lima beans, pimientos, pumpkin, broccoli, squash, and any other vegetables not designated in Items 1–10 above, or not covered by the support program)	
All States	1942 base period price plus 20 per cent

[1] These prices are on an individual processor basis and are at the same levels as those designated for in 1944.

[2] Southeastern Idaho: Franklin, Oneida, Bannock, and Bear Lake Counties.

[3] Eastern Shore of Virginia: Accomac and Northampton Counties.

[4] Last year the support price for cabbage for kraut was $12 a ton, with a maximum of $22 per ton permitted to be reflected in ceiling prices. The 1945 designated price of $15 per ton also permits a maximum of $22 per ton to be reflected in the 1945 ceiling prices.

[5] Northern Pennsylvania: Counties of Erie, Crawford, Mercer, Venango, Warren, Forest, McKean, Potter, Tioga, Bradford, Susquehanna and Wayne.

[6] Southeast Texas: The area south of and including the counties of Webb, McMullen, Live Oak, Karnes, Dewitt, Lavaca, Colorado, Austin, Waller, Harris, Chambers and Duval.

Connecticut Sweet Corn Trials

Data on sweet corn trials conducted during 1944 by the Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station at New Haven are contained in a Report of Progress, just published by that Station. Yields of marketable ears, rows of kernels in each class, and per cent of smut are noted in the bulletin.

MANPOWER AND CCC BILLS

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ers into needed jobs is to be determined on the basis of plant surveys of labor use and on the basis of advice from management-labor-agriculture committees which have been used by the War Manpower Commission.

It is also provided that the Director may coordinate the placement and termination of war contracts so that the most efficient use of manpower will be obtained.

Violations of regulations issued under the bill by either an employee or an employer are punishable either by one year imprisonment or $10,000 fine. Violations also may be enjoined by courts.

In addition to the criminal penalties, wages paid by employers to employees hired in violation of regulations may be entirely disallowed as tax deductions or as cost items under a government contract. This provision is similar to that for violation of wage and salary stabilization regulations.

The bill contains the Senate provision which reiterates the original Tydings Amendment to the Selective Training and Service Act. This provides that the local draft boards shall base their decision to draft a farm worker solely on whether the worker is engaged in farm work and whether a replacement can be obtained. The boards are not to consider the relative importance of the farm worker's job with any other need or fact.

Appeal rights are provided for any person subject to the regulations. These would be appeals to impartial administrative tribunals which the Director is required to establish. No specific court review, however, of the decision on appeal is provided.

Any person who is required to leave a permanent position for a war job is given the same reemployment rights granted to persons inducted into the armed forces. These reemployment rights are available, however, only to those persons who comply with the regulation. It was made clear that the bill applies to veterans in the same way as it does to civilians. However, this will not prejudice a veteran's right later to obtain reemployment in his peace-time permanent job which is not a war job. The bill specifically provides that the time spent by a discharged veteran in a war job shall be considered as service in the armed forces and the 90 day period in which the veteran must apply for his former permanent job will start upon his release from the war job.

Extension of the CCC

The Conference Committee report on legislation to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation and increase its borrowing power was adopted by the House on Monday and awaits action by the Senate before the measure goes to the President for approval.

In the conference report the life of the Corporation is extended through June 30, 1947, or such earlier date as may be fixed by the President. Its borrowing power is set at $4,750,000,000—a compromise between $4,500,000,000 carried in the Senate bill and $5,000,000,000 in the House bill.

Limitations upon the use of funds for subsidy payments and the buying of commodities for resale at a loss are those carried in the House-approved bill. (See INFORMATION LETTER, page 8555.)

The Conference Committee approved the provision for an annual appraisal of the assets and liabilities of the Corporation to be made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Other Legislation

An inquiry into food shortages proposed by Representative Anderson of New Mexico in the bill (H. Res. 195), was approved by the House on Tuesday and a fund of $10,000 to finance it was authorized. Mr. Anderson was named chairman and other committee members include Representatives Pace of Georgia, Clement of Kentucky, Gorski of Illinois, Andresen of Minnesota, Herter of Massachusetts, and Holmes of Washington.

As a result of numerous bills introduced on various phases of social security, the House voted $50,000 to the House Banking and Currency committee to make a sweeping study looking toward revision of the Act.

Continuation of the flour subsidies, which expire on June 1, so that millers may know before the new season opens what their contracts with the government will specify, led the House Banking and Currency committee to separate from S. 502 (the RFC subsidy bill) the provisions authorizing the flour subsidies, and a new bill on flour subsidies (H. R. 2775) was passed on Tuesday and sent to the Senate.

The Selective Service bill (H. R. 2625) extending its authority another year sped swiftly through the House and was reported favorably by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The Lemke proposal (H. J. Res. 29) to establish a joint congressional investigation of alleged violations by draft boards of the Tydings farm labor deferment amendment, which passed the House recently, was reported favorably by the Senate Military Affairs Committee.

The Agriculture appropriations bill (H. R. 2689) passed the House and the First Deficiency appropriations bill (H. R. 2374) was approved by the Senate and sent to conference.

The Senate Banking and Currency Committee voted to report out the OPA extension bill (S. J. Res. 30) without amendment, but the committee appointed a subcommittee to study further certain controversial features and it is scheduled to report back to the full committee next week.

The House Agriculture Committee opened hearings on H. R. 2673, introduced by Representative Flannagan, to provide Federal assistance in the maintenance and operation of lunch programs in schools and child-care centers.

The Special Senate Committee established under S. Res. 92 opened hearings into the meat shortage situation and heard Deputy OPA Administrator Brownlee and representatives of the meat packers. The hearings resulted in the OPA officials and the packers arranging a conference to consider changes in the meat regulations.

A bill (H. J. Res. 145) authorizing the United States to accept membership and to pay dues in the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organization was introduced by Representative Bloom.

David T. Cosgrove is Killed

The War Department has just announced the death of Second Lieutenant David T. Cosgrove, youngest son of E. B. Cosgrove, prominent Minnesota canner and former National Canners Association president. Lt. Cosgrove was killed in action on March 15th, while serving with the 25th Infantry Division on Luzon.

Besides his parents, Lt. Cosgrove is survived by two brothers and one sister.

Lt. Cosgrove received his commission and entered the Army directly upon graduation from Amherst College. He is the second son Mr. Cosgrove has lost in the war. Another son, Captain Arthur S. Cosgrove, died last November 9 from wounds received while serving with the 26th Infantry Division somewhere in the vicinity of Metz, France.

AMENDMENT PROPOSED TO TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT

President Asks for Change in Law to Allow Greater Flexibility in Determining Tariffs

President Roosevelt this week urged Congress to pass the bill (H. R. 2652), pending before the House Ways and Means Committee, to extend the authority of the President under the Trade Agreements Act for a period of three years from June 12, 1945, and to amend the Act so as to permit increases or decreases of not more than 50 per cent in the duties payable on January 1, 1945. The present law permits 50 per cent increases or decreases in the duties payable in 1934.

In explanation of the proposed amendment, the President said:

"In order to be fully effective the Act needs to be strengthened at one important point. You will remember that as passed in 1934 it authorized reductions in our tariff up to 50 per cent of the rates then in effect. A good many of those reductions have been made, and those rates cannot be reduced further. Other reductions, smaller in amount, leave some remaining flexibility. In other cases, no reductions have been made at all, so that the full original authority remains.

"You will realize that in negotiating agreements with any foreign country what we can accomplish depends on what both parties can contribute. In each of the agreements we have made, we have contributed reductions on products of special interest to the other party to the agreement, and we have obtained commensurate contributions in the form of concessions on products of special interest to us.

"As to those countries, much of our original authority under the act has been used up. We are left in this situation: Great Britain and Canada, our largest peacetime customers, still maintain certain high barriers, against our exports, just as we still have high barriers against theirs. Under the act as it now stands we do not have enough to offer these countries to serve as a basis for the further concessions we want from them. The same situation confronts us, although in a lesser degree, in the case of the other countries with whom we have already made agreements; these include France, the Netherlands, Belgium, Turkey, Sweden, Switzerland and most of the American republics."

As to the need of the proposed legislation, the President said:

"This legislation is essential to the substantial increase in our foreign trade which is necessary for full employment and improved standards of living. It means more exports and it also means more imports, for we cannot hope to maintain exports at the levels necessary to furnish the additional markets we need for agriculture and industry—income for the farmer and jobs for labor—unless we are willing to take payments in imports. We must recognize, too, that we are now a creditor country and are destined to be so for some time to come. Unless we make it possible for Americans to buy goods and services widely and readily in the markets of the world, it will be impossible for other countries to pay what is owed us."

Fear Killing Frosts Later

The unseasonally warm weather which has continued for the past week in nearly all sections east of the Rockies is causing some alarm for fear that killing frosts may come later and do great damage to fruit trees and other vegetation now advanced from two to three weeks ahead of season. The U. S. Weather Bureau in its weekly bulletin reports:

Under the influence of generally adequate moisture conditions and the unusually warm weather of the past weeks, vegetation has advanced extremely rapidly and now is generally from 2 to 3 weeks ahead of the usual seasonal advance for this time of year. Fruit buds are reported swelling northward to Michigan, while early pears, plums, and peaches are reported in full bloom northward to Kansas, southern Missouri, and along the Ohio River. This remarkable advance in vegetation has created general apprehension over possible frost damage to early fruit, especially since killing frosts may be expected in an average year as late as April 30 in portions of the Ohio Valley, Iowa, and the central Great Plains.

The Weather Bureau said that Florida still has received no relief from the drought which is threatening the crops in that State, and that many localities in the Southeast were in need of rain.

Davis to Keep Price Controls

Director of Economic Stabilization William H. Davis has released the text of a letter, which he sent to Dr. George W. Taylor, National War Labor Board Chairman, Marvin Jones, War Food Administrator, and Chester Bowles, Price Administrator, calling on them to continue to help control inflation. Mr. Davis' letter said in part:

"Now is no time to relax either the price controls or the wage controls developed under the Stabilization Act of October 2, 1942. It is rather a time to push ahead with all the seven points of the stabilization policy announced in the President's message to Congress of April 27, 1942."

OPA Announces April Ration Point Values on Canned Foods

	Point Values Old	Point Values New
Dairy products:[1]		
Canned milk, including evaporated or condensed milk	1½	1½
Fish:[2]		
Bonito	6	6
Mackerel	4	4
Oysters	2	2
Salmon	6	6
Sardines	4	4
Shrimp	6	6
Tuna	6	6
Yellow tail	6	6
Meats, in tin or glass:[2]		
Pork sausage (bulk or link)	5	6
Chili con carne without beans	3	3
Chili con carne with beans	2	2
Chopped ham	8	10
Corned beef, canned or brick	8	8
Corned beef hash, less than 50% but more than 20% meat	3	3
Deviled ham	4	5
Deviled tongue	4	4
Dried beef	16	16
Ham (whole or piece)	10	12
Luncheon meat	6	8
Meat loaf	3	4
Meat spreads	3	4
Potted and deviled meats	2	3
Roast beef hash	3	3
Sausage in oil	3	4
Spiced ham	8	10
Tamales	1	1
Tongue, beef	4	4
Tongue, pork, veal, or lamb	4	4
Vienna sausage	5	6
Fruits, canned or bottled:		
Apples, No. 2 can	10	10
Applesauce, No. 2 can	10	10
Apricots, No. 2½ can	40	40
Berries, all varieties, No. 2 can	30	30
Cherries, red sour, No. 2 can	40	40
Cherries, all other (excluded Maraschino types), No. 2½ can	60	40
Cranberries or sauce (whole, strained or jellied) about 16-oz. container	30	30
Figs, No. 2 can	40	40
Fruit cocktail, fruits for salad or mixed fruits, No. 2½ can	80	80
Peaches, No. 2½ can	80	80
Pears, No. 2½ can	80	80
Pineapple, No. 2½ can	80	80
Plums or prunes, No. 2½ can	30	20
Vegetables (including purees):		
Asparagus, No. 2 can	10	20
Beans, green or wax	10	10
Corn (vacuum packed, whole kernel), 12 oz. tin	20	20
Corn (except vacuum packed, whole kernel, exclude corn on cob), No. 2 can	20	20
Peas (exclude soaked dry peas), No. 2 can	20	30
Spinach, No. 2 can	10	10
Tomatoes, No. 2 can	30	30
Juices, fruit and vegetable:		
Grape juice, No. 2 can	20	20
Grapefruit juice, No. 2 can	10	10
Orange-grapefruit juice blended, No. 2 can	10	10
Grape juice, No. 2 can	0	0
Pineapple juice, No. 1 tall	50	50
Tomato juice, No. 2 can	20	10
Vegetable juice combinations (at least 70% tomato juice)	10	10
Special products:		
Tomato catsup, or chili sauce, 14 oz. bottle	30	30
Home processed tomato catsup or chili sauce, quart containers, 2 lb.	60	60

[1] 14½ oz. containers.
[2] 1 lb. tin or glass containers.

1945 Fishing Regulations for Alaskan Waters Are Announced

A new section re-enforcing the basic fisheries law, a provision forbidding "jitney fishing," the continuation of the aboriginal rights clause, the closure of one area of shoreline to traps in Cook Inlet, rewriting of general provisions for Southeastern Alaska, and an increase on the herring quota to 31,000,000 pounds are the chief features of the Alaska Fishery regulations for 1945 issued by the Fish and Wildlife Service on Tuesday.

The new section, designated Sec. 201.1a, is included to give emphasis to the provision in the basic statutory authority of the Alaska fisheries law, which requires that every regulation made by the Secretary of the Interior for protection of the fisheries be of general application within the particular area to which it applies and that no exclusive or several right of fishery be granted therein.

"Jitney fishing" is barred in a new section, 201.6a, which says: "The terms 'operating' and 'operated' as used in these regulations with reference to purse seine fishing shall include the setting, pursing, and brailing of purse seines, and purse seines, shall be operated only with the gear aboard the vessel or boat setting the seine."

Another sentence is added to Sec. 201.9 as follows: "This requirement shall not apply to traps, the operation of which has been suspended through the issuance of an announcement under Sec. 201.21c, if such announcement expressly so provides."

Principal changes by fishing areas are:

Bristol Bay Area.—The Egegik district, which was reopened last year, is again closed and all fishing except the Ugashik district will be curtailed. A weekly closed period of 24 hours except in the Ugashik district is established to afford additional protection of anticipated small runs of salmon in the Nushagak and Kvichak-Naknek districts.

Alaska Peninsula Area.—The regulations are amended to provide a separate seasonal opening and closing date for the north and south sides of the Alaska Peninsula as there is considerable difference in the salmon runs to each section.

Kodiak Area.—Changes in this section establish minimum lengths and depths for purse seines and beach seines to stop illegal fishing; restrict salmon fishing in Kaflia Bay to gill-nets as the stream tributary to this bay is capable of supporting the best run of red salmon on the mainland area of the Kodiak district; and give increased protection to red salmon runs entering Little River and an unnamed stream entering Kizhuyuk.

Cook Inlet Area.—Section 209.16, paragraph (a) (6) has been revoked to close the shoreline open to salmon trap operations as no trap has been installed and operated on this site since 1939. Salmon fishing is closed in the area between Fire Island and Point Woronzoff, where, at low tide, the water of Knik Arm is confined to two narrow channels in which nets may be operated from shore to shore, effectively blocking the escapement of salmon to spawning grounds.

Prince William Sound Area.—The minimum length of salmon purse seines is increased from 90 to 125 fathoms and the minimum depth of such seines to 7¼ fathoms. These dimensions are stated in fathoms for purposes of clarification and standardization.

Bering River—Icy Bay Area.—The principal change is the inclusion of a new fishing area lying between Bering River and Yakutat district, which never before came under the regulations.

Southern Alaska Salmon Fishing Area.—New general provisions are written to simplify and to eliminate duplication and are applicable to all territorial, coastal and tributary waters of Alaska extending from Dixon Entrance to and including Yakutat Bay. Another change breaks the western district of this area into four sections for the purposes of better management and postpones the opening and closing dates to give additional protection to pinks and cohoes and to minor runs of chum salmon in the western, eastern, Summer Strait, Clarence Strait, South Prince of Wales, and southern districts of this area.

Herring Fisheries

The regulations permit a greatly expanded fishing operation, and as they set quotas the regulations delete sections pertaining to the size of gear.

The opening date of the season is advanced one month to June 1 on the Alaska Peninsula, Kodiak, Cook Inlet and Resurrection Bay, and to June 15 at Prince William and Southeastern Alaska.

The regulations abolish limitations on gear in the Kodiak area since the total catch of herring is fixed at 300,000 barrels at 250 pounds a barrel.

The regulations covering Cook Inlet are extended to Resurrection Bay, as herring fisheries have expanded to the point where some protection is needed.

At Prince William, a quota of 150,000 barrels is set from June 15 to August 20, but the restrictions to a 125,000-barrel quota from August 20 to October 15 is removed, since little fall fishing is expected in this area. Limitations on size of gear are revoked.

A quota of 250,000 barrels is set in Southeastern Alaska for the period June 15-October 15, but the take for the balance of the season for commercial purposes may not exceed 2,000 barrels per month.

Provisions were included for the protection of razor clams, butter clams and shrimp in the Southeastern Alaska.

Georgia to Take Freight Rate Cases to U. S. Supreme Court

The United States Supreme Court in a 5 to 4 decision held that the State of Georgia is entitled to maintain an original suit in the United States Supreme Court to enjoin various railroads from conspiring to fix sectional freight rates alleged to discriminate against Southern States. The immediate result of the case is that Georgia has the right to sue in the Supreme Court in the same way as it would in a Federal district court and it will now proceed with the subsequent steps of litigation.

The basic issue, which was discussed at great length in both the majority and minority opinions, was whether the complaint by Georgia should be dismissed. The minority, led by Chief Justice Stone, argued that first, there was no practical need for suing in the Supreme Court because Georgia could bring all of the railroads into a Federal district court and, second, that the Interstate Commerce Commission under existing laws had the exclusive jurisdiction to decide whether the rates were discriminatory and that only the Federal Government could bring actions to restrain violations of the anti-trust laws on matters within the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission. These arguments were rejected by the majority which held that Georgia has the right to litigate in the Supreme Court the question of the existence of a conspiracy.

Four Canners Get "A" Award

Four more canners have been awarded the War Food Administration achievement "A" award in recognition of outstanding performance in the processing of food. They are: Burnham & Morrill Co., South Paris, Me.: Tea Garden Products Co., San Francisco, Calif.; Christensen Products Co., Weslaco, Tex.; and Wilson & Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

PRESIDENT HAXTON MAKES FINAL REPORT TO BOARD

In relinquishing the office of President of the Association at the meeting of the Board of Directors on March 23, Mr. Haxton told the Board:

"Every member of the National Canners Association and those of our allied industries regrets the impossibility of holding a meeting so that we could again meet face to face and talk over the year which has passed and speculate on the problems of 1945. These conditions are generally accepted with good grace and the realization that our organization must function in the best way possible under present restrictions. I have full faith that everyone will do his share, accepting his handicaps and carrying out to the best of his ability, the wishes of our Government in producing the quantity of canned foods desired for our fighting forces, our allies and civilians.

"You have already been given complete reports by Secretary-Treasurer Gorrell, by Chairman Cumming of the Planning Committee, by Chairman Graefe of the Legislative Committee, and Chairman Cosgrove of the Labeling Committee. To these and all other committees and individual members who have loyally and willingly carried the load in unusually difficult times, I express my deep appreciation. It is my desire to make brevity a virtue in this report; therefore, may I say that it has been a privilege to serve as your president for the past 14 months. One in this position attains a viewpoint which gives to him a tremendous respect for the ability, ingenuity, and integrity of the members of the canning industry, and I make that statement with no reservations. I am proud of them.

"In relinquishing the office, may I pay my respects to Mr. Gorrell, who has served as Secretary-Treasurer for so many years and who now carries on as Treasurer. No one can properly appraise the debt our industry owes him for his many years of wise leadership and loyal service and I am particularly happy that he is to continue in the office as Treasurer and will be available for his all-wise counsel a great deal of the time. To his successor, Mr. Campbell, who has served us so well in various ways, I wish an equally successful administration. To my successor, Mr. Stare, whose ability we all respect, I wish the most successful administration ever and pledge to him my loyalty and cooperation. The faithful staff, both in Washington and on the Coast, have my deep appreciation for their good services, and in the months to come, may they, our industry, and our people at large, have the blessing of world-wide peace."

CCC Will Now Receive Offers for Sale of Canned Salmon

The Office of Supply (CCC), War Food Administration, as the designated agency to purchase all government requirements of canned Alaska salmon, has announced that it will now receive offers for the sale of such canned fish required to be set aside in 1945 pursuant to War Food Order 44, as amended, or as such order may be amended or in accordance with subsequent orders.

Purchases will be made by negotiated contracts executed in the name of the Commodity Credit Corporation. The contract terms and conditions are set forth in three separate documents: Form FDA-474, Standard Contract Conditions, contains conditions which apply to purchases of all commodities; Form PBT-401, Canned Fish—General Contract Conditions, contains additional terms applying to purchases of canned fish; and Form PBO-423, Canned Alaska Salmon—Offer of Sale, which details the conditions, applying specifically to that type of fish.

Canners who expect to operate during 1945 are requested to submit their proposals on the offer of sale form as soon as practicable. Offers may be submitted prior to August 15, 1945, but attention is called to the fact that the indemnity feature of the Contract will not become applicable unless the contracts are signed prior to May 1, 1945. A separate contract shall be executed to cover each canning plant from which canned Alaska salmon will be delivered to the CCC. One contract number will be assigned each operating plant.

Offers must be submitted on prescribed offer Form PBO-423, in an original and four (4) signed copies, and must be mailed to: Contract Development Section, Procurement and Price Support Branch, Office of Supply (CCC), War Food Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

Olmstead to Resign

Lt. Col. Ralph W. Olmstead, Director of Supply for the War Food Administration, announced Friday morning that he expected to resign his position with the War Food Administration during the coming month in order to enter active duty with the U. S. Army in Germany, where he is expected to supervise the feeding of German civilians.

Canned Vegetable Subsidy

Canners and freezers who wish to participate in the 1944 subsidy program for processed vegetables and who have not (1) executed the 1944 subsidy agreement forms, (2) filed proof of Agricultural Conservation Committee certification, and (3) submitted a listing of all plants and each designated vegetable produced at each plant, are urged by the Commodity Credit Corporation to do so at once so that CCC will be able to take appropriate action on their applications for subsidies.

Refrigerator Car Order

The Interstate Commerce Commission has notified all railroads that permission is granted for any common carrier by railroad subject to the Interstate Commerce Act to disregard entirely the provisions of Taylor's ICC Order No. 219 of August 14, 1944, as amended, in so far as it applies to the placement of standard or giant R8 type refrigerator cars for the loading of canned or preserved foodstuffs (not cold pack), beer (bottled, canned or keg) and other bottled malt liquors or bottled wine, for shipments destined to points in the States of Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina.

This amended general permit became effective March 29 and expires May 1.

Dry Bean Prices Increased

Increased support prices on most varieties of dry edible beans have been authorized by Economic Stabilization Director William H. Davis, in order to encourage larger acreage. Following are the prices per 100 pounds based on U. S. No. 1 grade beans in carload lots, cleaned and bagged, f.o.b. cars at country shipping points:

Light Red Kidney, Dark Red Kidney, and Western Red Kidney, $8.40; Lima and Baby Lima, $7.75; Pea, Medium White, Great Northern, Small White, Flat Small White, Pink, Western Cranberry, and Small Red, $6.75; Cranberry other than Western, $6.40; California Blackeye, $6.20; Pinto, $6.00; Southern Blackeye peas, $5.75.

Support prices for U. S. No. 2 grades of the above varietal types are 15 cents per hundred pounds less than for U. S. No. 1 grades.